

THE

STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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No. 221

HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Mr. W. Dixon's.

ON BLIGHT

The true blight or Aphis is a quiet, dull, stupid-looking insect, mostly without wings, but sometimes it has four, two of which are much larger and longer than the other two, and fold over and hide them, reaching beyond the body, and meet together behind it. These wings are generally as clear as crystal, with a few veins in them, yet if you hold the insect in the sunshine, and examine him through a glass, you will find they take all the colours of the rainbow: you will also find he has a long trunk or sucker, which is used as a pump or siphon, through which the sap of plants is drawn. I have sometimes seen this sucker so long as to pass under the breast and legs, and reach a considerable distance behind the body, but it is not generally so. All blights infest the young and juicy shoots and leaves of plants, for the purpose of sap-sucking; and the plants honored by their operations forthwith play the most amusing and incredible vagaries: bearing blossoms instead of leaves, leaves instead of blossoms; twisting into corkscrewed stems which ought to be straight, and making straight as sticks those which, like the scarlet runner and hop, ought to twine; as in the peach making the leaves hump in the middle, and causing the tree to look as though it had a ramous crop of young fruit; making apple trees bear blossoms on their roots, and causing roots to grow out of their young shoots; and, by tormenting orchards in this way, preventing the fruit from ripening, and making it woolly, tasteless, and without juice. Our China asters often owe a good deal of their beauty to these veins; they act as a spur to make them blossom beyond their strength and nature, and then die off without bearing seed. It is amusing to see with what regularity the blight station themselves on the young shoots of the Guelder-trose, crowding so close together that not a morsel of the rind is to be seen and not infrequently forming a double tier, or two thicknesses; the poor sprig losing its former upright position, and writhing itself into strange contortions.

Blights are of all colours, but green is their most fashionable hue; those of broad beams are as black as soot, and velvety; and these, if attended to, do but little harm; they cluster at the very top, and each bean should be lopped just below the blight, and the top carried away and burnt, not thrown on the ground, or else they are sure to climb up the bean stalks again, and, stopping here and there at the best landing place to increase and multiply, thus soon covering the whole plant; nor should they be buried in the ground, for they take care to outwit you by living under ground for months, and when the gardener's spade turns them up again, they make for the beans directly; the plan of lopping the beans does not injure the crop, but, if carefully done, rather improves it. The blight of the willow is very large, and, at first sight looks greyish, but under a glass is beautifully variegated with black and white; when crushed it gives out a deep blood-coloured die, which stays on your hands several days, in spite of frequent washings.

I have taken a good deal of pains to find out the birth and parentage of true blights; and for this purpose have watched, day after day, the colonies of them in my own garden, and single ones which I have kept in-doors, and under tumblers turned upside down. The increase is prodigious; it beats every thing of the kind that I have ever seen, heard, or read of. Insects in general come from an egg; then turn to a caterpillar, which does nothing but eat; then to a chrysalis, which does nothing but sleep; then to a perfect beetle or fly, which does nothing but increase its kind. But blights proceed altogether on another system; the young ones are born exactly like the old ones but less; they stick their beaks through the rind, and begin drawing sap when only a day old, and go on quietly sucking away for seven or eight days; and then, without love, courtship, or matrimony, each individual begins bringing forth young ones, and continues to do so for months, at the rate of from a dozen to eighteen every day, and yet continues to increase in size all the while; there seem to be no males, no drones, all bring forth alike. Early in the year these blights are scattered along the stems, but as soon as the little ones come to light, and commence sap-sucking close to their mother, the spaces get filled up, old ones look like giants among the rest, as here and there an ox in a flock of sheep; when all the spare room is filled up, and the stalk completely covered. The young ones, when they make their first appearance in the world, seem rather posed as to what to be at, and stand quietly on the backs of the others for an hour or so; then, as if having made up their minds, they toddle upwards, walking on the backs of the whole flock till they arrive at the upper end, and then settle themselves quietly down, as close as possible to the outermost of their friends, and then commence sap-sucking like the rest; the flock by this means extends in length every day, and at last the growing shoot is overtaken by their multitude, and completely covered to the very tip. Towards autumn, however, the blights undergo a change in their nature: their feet stick close to the rind, their skin opens along the back, and a winged blight comes out—the summer generations are entirely wingless. These are male and female, and fly about and enjoy themselves; and, what seems scarcely credible, these winged females lay eggs, having first lived through the winter; and

whilst this operation is going on, a solitary winged blight may be observed on the under sides of the leaves, or on the young shoots, particularly on the hop, and differing from all its own progeny, in being winged and nearly black, whereas its young are green and without wings. In May, a fly lays a lot of eggs; these eggs hatch and become blights; these blights are viviparous, and that without the usual union of sexes, and so are their children and grandchildren, the number of births depending solely on the quantity and quality of their food; at last, as winter approaches, the whole generation, or series of generations, assumes wings which the parents did not possess, undergoes frequently a total change in colour, and in the spring, instead of being viviparous, lays eggs.

You will never find a plant of any kind infested with the aphis, without also a number of ants and ladybird among them and also a queer-looking insect, like a fat lizard, which is in fact the caterpillar of the ladybird. The connexion of the ant and aphis is of the most peaceful kind that can be conceived; their object is the honeydew which the aphis emits; and, far from hurting the animal which affords them this pleasant food, they show it the greatest possible attention and kindness, licking it all over with their tongues, and fondling it, and patting it, and caressing it with their antennæ in the kindest, prettiest way imaginable. Not so the ladybird, or its lizard-like caterpillar: these feed on the blights most voraciously, a single grub clearing a leaf, on which were forty or more, in the course of the day. The perfect ladybird is a decided enemy to them, but not so formidable a one as the grub. The eggs of the ladybird may often be seen on the top leaf; they are yellow, and five or six in a cluster placed on their ends; these should on no account be destroyed, as is too often the case; but on the contrary, every encouragement should be given to so decided a friend to the hop grower.

Besides the ladybird and its grub there are two other terrible enemies to the poor aphis; one of which is a green ungainly-looking grub, without legs, which lies flat on the surface of the leaf, and stretches out its neck just like a leech, till it touches one of them; directly he feels one he seizes it in his teeth, and holds it up wriggling in the air, till he has sucked all the goodness out of it, and left it a mere empty skin. This curious creature turns to a fly [one of the Syllphidæ, *Ed. Ent. Mag.*] which has a body banded with different colours, and which in summer you may often observe under trees and about flowers, standing quite still in the air, as though asleep, yet, if you try to catch him, darting off like an arrow. The other has six legs, and very large strong curved jaws, and is a most ferocious-looking fellow, strutting about with the wings of the blights which he has killed on his back. This fierce fellow comes to a very beautiful fly [*Chrysopa Perla*], with four wings, all divided into meshes like a net, and two beautiful golden eyes. All these creatures, which thus live on the plant lice, have a very strong and disagreeable smell in the perfect state.

For a favorite plant infested with blight there are several remedies—smoke of tobacco, snuff, &c.; but the most effectual, and the least hurtful to the plant, is to let it stand in a tank of cold water for half an hour, when all the blights will leave it, and swim on the surface of the water.

EXTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE FOR 1837.—Whilst on the subject of petition, we call your attention to a case of great interest, which it is believed can be settled only by the interference of the British Parliament, and which they will be induced to take up only by the interposition of the British public. The case to which we advert is that of the encouragement afforded by the Directors of the East India Company to the collection of a tax commonly called "the pilgrim tax," in which the direct support of idolatry is connected with the public revenue. In this manner idolatry is recognised,

sanctioned, and encouraged, not only to the national injury and disgrace, but to the fearful obstruction of those Missionary exertions which are made by our Connexion, in conjunction with other Christian bodies, for extending the blessings of religion in that great and interesting country. We think civil rights cannot be better employed than in thus removing great and glaring evils, and in expunging from the national statutebook those laws which obviously oppose the principles of religion and the good of man. If you should, in the course of the year, be called upon for your suffrages on this question, we hope you will afford your moral weight to the cause by the expression of your opinion to the Legislature by petition.

Do not suppose, dear brethren, that by these suggestions respecting the Sabbath question and the pilgrim tax we invite you to intermingle in the agitations of the times on party politics. We fervently pray that He who so obviously raised up our Connexion as a purely religious community may now and in all times preserve it from becoming a political association. Whilst you exercise your rights as Englishmen, recollect you belong to "a kingdom which is not of this world;" and that to yield yourselves to party strife, debate, and angry collision, cannot but sully the "beauty of holiness" which it is so necessary to cultivate; as well as rob you of your peace and happiness. But as it will be impossible, in the present state of our national affairs, that you should fully escape the obligation of taking part in many questions which come before the public, we feel it our duty to guard you against a hasty judgment and a false position. Whilst our predecessors maintained their independence, they were always distinguished by patriotism, and by a catholic spirit.—Mere party politics, as such, have been avoided in the public acts of the body; and when circumstances have imperatively demanded an expression of opinion on the exercise of a constitutional right, loyalty to the throne, homage to the laws, and respect towards the civil and ecclesiastical institutions of the country, have invariably characterized this flow of feeling and avowal of principle. We are persuaded that no interest of Methodism, any more than its genius and spirit, can make it necessary or desirable that we should assume an anti-national attitude. We do not exist for sectarian purposes, and ought to guard against a bigoted spirit. The object of our connexional union has not been to assault and break down other evangelical churches; but to maintain a fraternal fellowship with them, and diffuse amongst them a measure of that reviving influence which it pleased God first, in these latter ages, to impart to our venerable Founder and his coadjutors. It would ill become us, after professing, for nearly a century, that we have existed, for purely religious purposes, to be animated by a truly catholic spirit, and to be guided by the most friendly feelings towards the Church of England, now, for party and political objects, to place ourselves in an hostile attitude. Methodism allows perfect freedom of sentiment and opinion in its own communion; but we entreat you to use your liberty with a constant reference to the authority of the word of God, the pure and holy principles of Christianity, your own religious character and profession, the position which has been chosen and occupied by our Connexion in relation to the national institutions, the avowals of sentiment which have been so often made, and the prospect of general usefulness in the world. Under the guidance of these great rules we shall, as a Christian body, be preserved from going astray; but in following the impulses of party feelings, or of a worldly expediency, we shall be in the utmost peril of sacrificing that great work of God with which we have been entrusted.

A letter from Havana, dated July 14th,

states that the Spanish Government has levied a subsidy of two million five hundred thousand dollars on the Island of Cuba, and that the drafts for it had been sold to the Rothschilds. The Intendant had endeavored to raise the sum by offering fourteen per cent, interest for the loan but without success. The church property was soon to be put up for sale.

Test of Integrity.—CONSTANTINE when he was chosen Emperor, found several Christians in office, and issued an edict requiring them to renounce their faith or quit their places. Most of them gave up their offices, to preserve their conscience, but some of them cringed and renounced Christianity. When the Emperor had thus made full proof of their dispositions and characters, he removed all who had thus basely complied with his supposed wishes, and retained the others, saying "that those who desert or deny their Divine Master would desert him, and were not worthy of his confidence."

An amusing anecdote is told of JOHN LAW, the celebrated financial projector, which exemplifies in some degree the acumen and boldness for which he afterwards became conspicuous, and which, we are inclined to believe, has never been in print. In his youth, he had an appointment in the service of the East India Company and by one of those accidents not unusual in that part of the world the death of several of his superiors in rank—he found himself sole Governor of a province, ruling the destinies of thousands with despotism. The native lawyers were noted for the ingenuity with which they mystified every case brought before him; a decision on the merits of the question being impossible, so completely did they weave the web of sophistry and chicanery. Perplexed almost to despair, he bethought himself of an expedient, shocking to professional ears, and announced his intention of tying up and flogging the lawyers whenever he could not understand a case. The perspicacity of the pleadings was now wonderful; truth was brought forward in her naked simplicity, dripping from the well, and his decisions were thenceforward as remarkable for their correctness as the arguments for brevity. A future Convention for the amendment of the Constitution may make use of this.—*New York American.*

AGITATION! Mr. O'Connell, in the debate on Friday, state that Ireland had never gained anything but by agitation. The learned agitator would have been nearer the truth if, for Ireland, he had substituted himself!!

STUDENTS.—The extraordinary number of from 80 to 100 students will be called to the Irish bar November next. This will be caused by the recent order of

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THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1838.

The Ceres from Liverpool in 38 days arrived at Carbonar on Saturday last, having on board the newly appointed Chief Justice, (BOURNE) his lady and family: we understand that a deputation from the inhabitants of Carbonar, and from our Roman Catholic fellow-townsmen, waited upon his Honor on Monday forenoon, and that they were highly pleased with their reception: he professed himself a zealous advocate for Catholic rights and an active promoter of the emancipation; intimating, at the same time, that his lady was a Catholic, and that his children were all to be educated in the same faith. We have not been able distinctly to ascertain what are his own religious views, but we have been told that he is a member of the Established Church: however, let his Honor be of what persuasion he may, provided he is a sound lawyer and a firm, conscientious man, all parties ought to be satisfied, and from henceforth endeavour to live in peace; "any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding."

(To the Editor of the Newfoundland Patriot.)

MY DEAR SIR,

The Toris are on the very tip-toe of exultation in this neighbourhood in consequence of what they insultingly term your "prudential silence" relative to a certain production which appeared in the last number of the "STAR," intitled a CATECHISM. They have absurdly supposed because you have not answered it, that it is altogether unanswerable; and, in the hey-day of their triumph, they designated it "a knock-me-down-blow"; "a settler to lip-loyalty"; "a clencher"; "a something that neither you nor your EMPLOYERS will dare to meddle with"; "a standing argument"; "an aloeic pill" and I know not how many other pretty compound epithets full of spleen and malvolence and strongly indicative of the impertinence of their party. Now my dear Sir take my advice: resume your invincible pen, and cut short their exultation; in this case, silence will not do—it is not the thing—it will not do I assure you: you must take this vile Catechism question by question, and answer by answer, and refute it completely—refute the whole of their slanderous charge. Prove to the world that you and your employers are entirely innocent, that you never did invoke "THE GOD OF BATTLES" in behalf of the Rebels—that you have no connexion with the Assembly—that you do not get paid—and that you are not looking for more pecuniary assistance from them, the present session. I entreat you not to remain silent under the horrible charge of Treason. Come, my dear Sir, try your best; fling aside the imputation; let the powerful energies of the "PATRIOT" be awakened! you have often professed yourself to be "STRONG BUT MERCIFUL," lay aside your mercy for this once and show us your strength; borrow a little of the "OMNIPOTENCE" of the Assembly,—no doubt they can transfer a portion of this as well as of the Public Money—they are deeply interested themselves and therefore can have no objection; at all events make the application; try your utmost—do your very best, and as you would have us to believe in your innocence I beseech you to COME OUT.

Your's Truly,

NO REVOLUTIONIST.

P. S.—If you can show that any of the Members of the House have scolded you in private since the appearance of "The Catechism" it will be better than nothing.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

SIR,—Will you have the goodness to re-publish in your next number my communication of last week together with such additional remarks as I have deemed necessary to affix.—The subject is one of exceeding importance and it demands from the adverse party a clear, distinct, and definite explanation. Ambiguities will only heighten suspicion; and silence confirm it. The Catechism

is either a declaration of facts or it is mere fiction; if the latter, let the falsities be proved; if the former, let us hear no more of the "LOYALTY" of the Honorable the Assembly of Newfoundland; for really any allusion to it, under such circumstances, would be an indecent outrage on the common sense of the community.

Quam miserum est id NEGARE NON POSSE, quod sit TURPISIMUM CONFITERI!!

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A REAL PATRIOT.

[We should certainly have been under the necessity of refusing this request of our Correspondent were it not for the extraordinary pains which the Assembly have taken to trumpet their "LOYALTY" in the very teeth of incontrovertible facts: so long as they retain a disaffected Servant in their confidential employ, they ought not, they cannot, they must not utter a syllable about their allegiance to the Queen.—Ed.]

LOYALTY! LOYALTY!!!
LOYALTY!!!!

"For opposing such, and other crude acts, and for the firm administration of the laws without bending them to the will of a party, your lordship has drawn down the violent hatred of the Members who have gone as Delegates from the House of Assembly, to lay their alleged grievances at the feet of Her Majesty's Throne, complaints against your Lordship forming a prominent part of them. But whilst democracy has shewn itself in almost open rebellion in a neighbouring Colony, and its leaders have been held up by those persons as examples of true patriots, for the imitation of the inhabitants of this Island, we should hope their representations will have no effect prejudicial to your Lordship, whose character for honesty and integrity stands too firm to be shaken by the efforts of your enemies."—Extract from the Harbor Grace Address to Chief Justice Boulton.

Now candid and enlightened reader whoever you are, whether Whig or Conservative, Catholic, Churchman or Dissenter, I beseech you to read down the following Catechism attentively and impartially and then, with your hand upon your heart, say, in the spirit of an honest man, whether the foregoing statement is exaggerated or not—whether the accusation is a just one—and whether the loyal inhabitants of Harbor Grace were not bound to make the statement.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

SIR,—The charge of DISLOYALTY which has been preferred against the Honorable the House of Assembly is of so grave and very serious a nature, that I am not at all surprised at the exertions which they are making to remove the imputation from their character, and to restore themselves to the favor of an excited constituency. There is something so formidable and shocking in the accusation of Treason as to warrant the adoption of almost any means by which the foul and degrading stigma may be washed out and obliterated. I trust, for the honor of the Colony, and for the sake of the young and rising generation who look upon the land of their nativity with the pride and jealousy of Spartans, that our Legislative Representatives will be able to come out of the furnace pure and undefiled,—that they will succeed in convincing the Sister Colonies (with whom it appears they desire a more intimate alliance) that their loyalty is inviolate, and that it has been their determination at all times, to support "our glorious Constitution" whether the disaffections of Canada had been overruled or not. Yes Mr. Editor, I have a hope that our Honorable Assembly will eventually repel the charge,—that they will make it plain to the meanest capacity how wrongfully they have been suspected—how shamefully slandered; and that they will render it manifest to you, to me and the world, that neither have they advocated rebellious principles themselves, nor in any way, mode, or fashion countenanced, succoured or supported such unhallowed advocacy in others. Having made these prefatory remarks I now beg to subjoin the following Catechism, to which I would most earnestly call the attention of your numerous readers: I would also most respectfully submit it to the notice of the House as something worthy of their serious deliberation—as something which, if not properly refuted, will tell, far more effectively against them than all their manifold violations of British Liberty.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A REAL PATRIOT.

CATECHISM.

Q Do you conceive it possible for an individual to have promoted the cause of the Canadian Rebels without being present upon the scene of action?

A. Most assuredly I do.

Q. How?

A. Various; but in no way more effectually than in publishing and approving their treasonable writings,—STIMULATING THEM WITH DISLOYAL SENTIMENTS

—HOLDING THEM UP AS MODELS FOR IMITATION—AND IMPLOING SUCCESS UPON THEIR CAUSE.

Q. Do you know if this has been practised in Newfoundland?

A. I do; the Patriot has very frequently done so; and in one memorable instance offered up a most solemn prayer in behalf of the Rebel cause.

Q. Did any of the Members of the House of Assembly join in this prayer?

A. They shudder at the bare idea of it; and rebel with horror so dreadful a charge.

Q. Have the House any connexion with the Editor, who has given such "horrors" to their Loyalty?

A. That Editor is their paid and confidential servant.

Q. Have the House vindicated their honor by punishing said servant, or have they in any way discountenanced his disloyal practices by dismissal, reprimand or the like?

A. No; unless £400 a-year be such punishment and unless wishing for an opportunity to give him as much more, be such discountenance.

Q. What proof have you that such are the wishes of the House?

A. Hear what Mr. MORRIS said, in his place, a few days since—"When I voted that Mr. Shea should be Printer of the Journals I did violence to my feelings; I saw the PARAMOUNT claims of another individual (the Editor of the Patriot) to the PATRONAGE OF THE HOUSE; therefore if the Proprietor of the 'Newfoundlander' hesitates to apologise, I will move that the Printer of the House' (id est the disaffected Editor of the Patriot) "be Printer of the Journals."

Q. Was there anything else said by the Honorable Member?

A. Yes; he said "Why should we pay £300 to Mr. Shea for publishing the Judgment of a Judge who said the House have no privileges?"

Q. Would you not infer from all this that they thought more of their Privileges than of their Loyalty;—nay, would you not suppose that disloyalty and disaffection were nearest their hearts?

A. These are the inferences I should be induced to draw.

Q. And is it possible they still assert their Loyalty?

A. They still assert it.

Q. Suppose you were to pay a man £400 for encouraging another to steal Her Majesty's Crown, would you be an abettor of the theft?

A. According to the views of the Assembly I should not.

Q. But I wish to know what would be the feelings of your own conscience, before God and the country?

A. I should feel condemned;—unworthy of public confidence, degraded and disgraced.

Q. Seeing that the Assembly are undeniably implicated, is there no way left by which they may restore themselves to public favor?

A. They may in some measure do so by dismissing their disloyal servant and praying His Excellency to cause him to be prosecuted—or they might follow the plan of "the beloved" Lord DURHAM and send him to Bermuda direct, WITH PROVISIONS!! in case of his return—Finis.

Nota Bene.—This is the second time that the foregoing has been published to the world, and yet the Editor of the "PATRIOT" continues to be the Printer of the House!!!!

(From the Royal Gazette, Sept. 18.)

BY AUTHORITY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to cause a Commission to be issued under the Great Seal of Newfoundland, constituting and appointing the undermentioned Gentlemen Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Northern District of this Island.

- Viz.
- The Hon. Augustus Wallat Desbarres
- Edward Brabazon Brenton
- William Sall
- James Simms
- James Crowdy
- James Morton Spearman
- John Dunscomb
- William Thomas
- John Bayley Bland
- John Sinclair

- Peter Weston Carter, Esquire
- Charles Simms
- Thomas Danson
- John Buckingham
- Robert John Pinsent
- Benjamin Sweetland
- John Peyton
- William Sweetland
- Charles Cozens
- William Stirling
- William Kelson
- John Jacob
- Joshua Green
- Robert Tremlett
- Andrew Pearce
- David Slade
- Samson Miffen
- George Frampton
- Nathaniel Smith
- Joseph Cox
- John Thorne Oakley
- Robert Pack
- James Power

- Peter Browne
- Thomas Chancey
- John Elson
- Richard Rankin
- John Regan
- John Thomson
- James Quintz
- John Tilley
- James Mew
- Robert Ollerhead
- Butler Aldridge
- Charles Newhook
- Andrew Hacket
- James Wiseman
- Alexander Bremner
- John Skelton
- William Brown
- Edward J. Mallowney
- Thomas Drawbridge
- Stephen Lawler
- John Martin
- Thomas M. Lyte
- John Winter
- James Bell
- Thomas Hutchings
- James Bayly
- John Stark
- Thomas Ridley
- Thomas Willis
- Robert Brown
- Stephen Olive Pack

JAMES CROWDY, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 31st August, 1838.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. R. W. LILLY to be Acting Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Acting Clerk of the Central Circuit Court, of this Island, during the absence, on leave, of EDWARD M. ARCHIBALD, Esquire.

Secretary's Office, 4th September, 1838.

HIS EXCELLENCY has also been pleased to appoint Mr. LORENZO MOORE to be Sub-Collector of the Colonial Revenue at the Port of Gapeevspond.

Secretary's Office, 12th September, 1838.

HIS EXCELLENCY has also been pleased to appoint Mr. JAMES M. WINTER, to be a Commissioner of Roads in the Islands of Willingale and Fogo (under the Colonial Act, 1st Victoria, Cap. 2.) in the room of STEPHEN LAWLER, Esq., resigned.

Secretary's Office, 15th September, 1838

(From the Public Ledger, Sept. 21.)

A curious examination took place in the House of Assembly, yesterday-week, the absurdity of which has created some amusement out of doors.

It may be remembered that we published a short time since the very excellent address of the merchants and other respectable inhabitants of the town of Harbor Grace to the hon. Chief Justice BOULTON, presented just previously to his departure from this Island. The address adverted among other things to the numerous wanton attacks which had been made upon the Chief Justice—to the firmness with which the law had been administered by that respected individual, and the happy effect which it had produced in diminishing the amount of crime—to the unprotected state of the better part of the inhabitants of the Bay, surrounded as they are by a populace easily excited to riot and disturbance—to the violent hatred which (in refusing to govern his decisions according to the will of a party) the Chief Justice had drawn down upon himself on the part of the members of the House of Assembly who had been sent home as delegates to represent the alleged grievances—and to the circumstance of those persons having held up the leaders in the Canadian Rebellion as examples of true patriots and worthy the imitation of the inhabitants of this Island.

This Address has been taken, by certain members of the House of Assembly, in high dudgeon, and an attempt has been made by means of the examination to which we have referred, to retrieve the character of the Priests' party in Conception Bay, and to purge the delegates from what has very foolishly been regarded as a direct charge of rebellion against them. Instead, however, of effecting these objects, it will be seen that it would have been much more prudent to suffer the matter to rest where it was.

Under the belief that Messrs. STABB and STARK (the former the Deputy Sheriff, and the latter the Clerk of the Court and Coroner, for the Northern District) had been guilty of signing the Address in question, these two gentlemen were severally "had up" at the bar of the House of Assembly, the House being "in Committee of Justice" when the following among other questions and answers were put and given.

[Here follows the examination: after which the Editor sarcastically but very properly remarks.]

These being the witnesses whom Mr. MORRIS has chosen to examine, and this the sort of testimony he has elicited, particularly with reference to the alleged charge of disloyalty against himself and his brother delegates, what are we to think but that the House has been exceedingly injudicious in the course which it has taken! Of one of these delegates, Mr. STARK is of opinion that he is decidedly disloyal; and Mr. STABB, it has been sent, positively refuses to give a character to any of them! Thus, the home truths contained in the Address which has been the subject of so much complaint, acquire additional force and virtue, and will be still more bitterly felt!

On Sale

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & CO.

Just Received per EMILY, Turner,

- 100 barrels Flour
- 185 bags Bread
- 10 Hbds. building Lime
- 7000 Brick

And

150 Hogsheads best House

Coals.

Harbor Grace, August 15, 1838.

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Harbor Grace,

Sept. 21, 1838

Notice.

TENDERS will be received by me until noon.

Thursday

The 11th October next, from Persons willing to Contract for the undermentioned Work, Viz.:

Contract No. 1.

To Make, Repair and Level the Road from *Cody's Work Shop to Northern Bridge*, to open a side Drain on the North side, and to make two Cross Drains.

No. 2.

To Repair and Level the Road and to clear the Drains on the North side from thirty Feet East of *Northern Bridge to Flannigan's lane*; to fill up the hollows and cut down the hillocks and to make four Cross-Drains—one four Feet wide and two Feet deep,—the others as noted at foot hereof: to repair the old Cross-Drains and cover them with gravel

No. 3.

To Repair and Level the Road and to clear and make the Drain on the North side, from *Flannigan's lane to Cummins's lane*; to fill up the hollows and cut down the hillocks and make four Cross-Drains.

No. 4.

To Repair and Level the Road and to open Drains in such places as may be required on the North side from *Cummins's lane* to the western corner of *George Peppy, Senior's* garden fence and to make three Cross-Drains.

No. 5.

To Repair and Level the Road and to open or clear Drains to let off the water from marshes; cut down the hills and fill up the hollows (making three Cross Drains) from the west end of *George Parsons, Senior's* meadow, to the East side of *Knights's* plantation.

No. 6.

To Repair and Level the Road and to open or clear the side Drains from *Knights's plantation to Emanuel Stone's lane*; making a new piece of Road at the corner of *Courage's Beach* and walling up the south side of the Road where required; to make one Cross-Drain and remove the Rock on the North side of the road.

No. 7.

To Repair and Level the Road from *Emanuel Stone's lane to Ronan's Store*, raising the Road at *Stampson's Brook* two and a half Feet, and to make the old Bridge passable; to cut down the hills, fill up the hollows, and wall the south line where required, and to make one Cross Drains at *Nicholas's Flaké*.

No. 8.

To Repair Level and coat with four inches of gravel the Road from *Ronan's Store to Mrs. Churchwell's lane*, making one Cross Drain at *Mr. Drysdale's*; to make a Cross-Drain at *Stabb's lane* and another at *Churchwell's lane* twelve inches deep and eighteen inches wide; and to clear *Thistle's Brook*

N. B.—All the Cross-Drains to be walled with flag stones, and, where the dimension are not above specified, to be made two Feet wide by eighteen Inches deep.

In the Contracts No. 1 to 7 inclusive the Road is to be finished off in a fit state for gravelling.

The depth of earth to be removed from the summits of the hills and other particulars relative to the abovementioned Work may be known on application to me.

Tenders will be opened at the COMMERCIAL ROOM, on the day and at the hour above-named,

WM. CHAS. ST. JOHN,

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for Roads and Bridges in and about the town of Harbor Grace.

Harbor Grace, Sept. 21, 1838.

PROCLAMATION.

IN obedience to a Precept of the Worshipful the MAGISTRATES, bearing date the 18th instant, and to me directed,

I hereby Give Public Notice

That a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF the PEACE, will be holden at the Court House, in HARBOR GRACE on

THURSDAY,

the 4th day of OCTOBER next, at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon, of the same day; and the Keeper of Her Majesty's Gaol, the High Constable, and all other Constables and Bailiff's within this District are commanded that they be then there to do and fulfil those things which by reason of their Offices shall be to be done.

Given under my Hand, at Harbor Grace, in the Northern District of Newfoundland, this Nineteenth day of September, in the Reign of Our Lord 1838.

B. G. GARRETT, High-Sheriff.

Notice.

TENDERS will be received by me until

FRIDAY

The 5th October next,

from Persons willing to Contract for Repairing the ROAD leading from *Crocker's Cove to Fresh Water*.

A Specification of the work to be performed can be seen on application to me.

T. NEWELL,

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for Roads and Bridges from Carbonear to Bay de Verds.

Carbonear, Sept. 17, 1838.

NOW IN THE PRESS,

And will be speedily published in pamphlet form, the whole of the highly important proceedings relative to the arrest and imprisonment of Surgeon *Kielley*, and subsequent arrest of the Hon. Judge *Lilly* and the High-Sheriff (*B. G. Garrett, Esq.*), by the House of Assembly, for (as the House has it!) "BREACH OF PRIVILEGE."—The whole to be prefaced by comments extracted from the public journals.—Price 2s. 6d. on delivery.

Times Office, St. John's, Sept. 12, 1838.

General Quarter Sessions.

A General Quarter Sessions of the PEACE, for the Northern District of Newfoundland, will be holden at the COURT HOUSE, Harbor Grace, in the said District, on

THURSDAY

The Fourth day of October, now next ensuing, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon.

(By Order,)

A. MAYNE, Clerk of the Peace.

Harbor Grace, Sept. 19, 1838

COMMISSION

WILLIAM DIXON having a commodious Premises, which from its detachment is comparatively secure from Fire, will be happy to receive GOODS of any description for disposal on Commission, by Private or Public Sale.

N. B. A Public Sale will take place weekly. Harbor Grace, September 5, 1838.

Notice.

Tenders will be received by the Commissioners for Roads and Bridges from *River Head of Harbor Grace to Island Cove and Bread and Cheese Cove*, at the Commercial Room, on MONDAY the 1st day of October next, until noon, for the following Work, Viz.:

To Level the Road to the width of twelve Feet from *Island Cove Brook to Jonathan Hussey's*; to make a Cross Drain three Feet wide and two Feet deep near *Drover's*, covered with Flags or Wood of four inches in the top and walled on both sides.

To build a Bridge over *Island Cove Brook* eight Feet span twelve Feet wide and four Feet high.

To Level the road from *Jonathan Hussey's* to the top of *Burnt Hill*, to the width of sixteen Feet and make Side Drains to the same, and make three Cross Drains three Feet wide and two Feet deep walled and covered as above.

To Level the road from *Bread and Cheese Cove Church* to the main road leading to *Island Cove*, to the width of sixteen feet, and make Side Drains for the same.

To Level the road from *Burnt Hill to Black Marsh*, to the width of sixteen Feet, to make a Cross Drain to the width of the road, six Feet span and three Feet high, a wall three Feet thick at both ends, a cross beam of six Inches diameter in the top shored at the outer edge of each wall, seven beams of thirteen Feet long and six Inches diameter in the top, covered with longuers of four Inches diameter, to be secured with nails, the Wood rinded, and to make the road good to the ends of the drains.

To Level the road from the Head of *Black Marsh* to the *Gully Brook*, to the width of sixteen Feet, to make Drains at both sides of the road at *Black Marsh*, so as to drain the water off, and to make Drains at each side of the road from the Head of *Gully Marsh* to *Gully Brook*.

To Level the road to the width of sixteen Feet and make Drains on each side where the same may be required. *Spaniards Bay Road* to *Morrissy's Knotching Place* to be Tended for in two parts separately, the one commencing at *Spaniards Bay Road* and so onwards, for a half Mile and the other from the end of the half Mile to *Morrissy's Knotching Place*.

To Level the road to the width of sixteen Feet from the Head of *Morrissy's Knotching Place* to *Bull Bird Brook*.

To Level the road to the width of sixteen Feet from *Gully Brook* to *Bull Bird Brook*, to make Drains at each side of the road, and make a Cross Drain three Feet wide and two Feet deep covered with Wood of four Inches in the top or Flags, and Walled on both sides.

To build a bridge over *Gully Brook* twelve feet span sixteen feet wide and three feet high from the road, and to make the road good to each end of the bridge to the extent of twenty feet.

The side Drains to two feet wide, one foot deep at the side next the road, and two feet deep at the opposite side.

The Tenders to specify the sum for each portion of the above Work separately. Plans and Specifications can be

seen and other particulars known, on application to me. seen and other particulars known, on application to me.

(By Order,)

JAMES L. PRENDERGAST,

Surveyor &c. &c. to the Board of Road Commissioners from River Head of Harbor Grace to Island Cove and Bread and Cheese Cove.

Harbor Grace, Sept. 10, 1838.

In the Northern Circuit Court, (L.S.) Harbor Grace, April Term, 1st Victoria.

In the matter of Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, of Carbonear, in the Northern District, Merchants Insolvents.

WHEREAS it hath been made to appear to this Honorable Court, (at the return of a Writ against them by EDWARD PIKE) that Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, of Carbonear, Merchants, and Co-partners, are unable to pay to all their Creditors Twenty Shillings in the Pound, this Court doth this day declare them Insolvent. It also appearing that a considerable part in value of the said Creditors are resident in England, and have no legal representatives in this Country;—and it likewise appearing, that it is necessary to appoint Provisional Trustees, until a meeting of the Creditors can conveniently be held for the purpose of nominating Trustees to the Estate of the said Insolvents. It is this day ordered by this Honorable Court, that Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, and all Persons their Creditors, whose Debts amount respectively, to the sum of Twenty Pounds and upwards, do either in Person, or by their Lawful Agent, assemble at the Court House, at Harbor Grace, on the First day of next Term, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, in order to choose two or more Creditors to be Trustees to the Estate of the said Insolvents:—And in the interim this Honorable Court appoints ROBERT PACK, Esq., JOHN WILLS MARTIN, Esq., and WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq., Merchants, residing at Carbonear, Provisional Trustees, of the Insolvent Estate of the said Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle; and the said Robert Pack, John Wills Martin, and William Harrison, are hereby authorised to Discover, Collect, and Receive the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents, subject to such Orders and directions, as this Honorable Court shall from time to time make herein.

By the Court, JOHN STARK, Chief Clerk and Registrar.

Harbor Grace, 30th April, 1838.

THE Co-partnership Trade hitherto carried on by us under the firm of BENNETT, MORGAN & Co. is this day Dissolved by mutual consent.

All Persons having claims on said Trade are requested to present the same for payment, and all Persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment to C. F. BENNETT, who alone is authorized to receive the assets of said Co-partnership Trade.

C. F. BENNETT, GEORGE MORGAN.

Witness, GEORGE BEADEY BECK, THOMAS BENNETT,

St. John's Newfoundland, 1st February, 1838.

The Business for the future will be carried on by C. F. BENNETT.

THE Public are hereby notified, that my signature to the Advertisement contained in the Gazette of Tuesday last, announcing the Dissolution of Co-partnership of BENNETT, MORGAN & Co. was obtained from me under a misconception of the term of its duration, not having in my possession at the time the Deed of Co-partnership between us:—I now find by reference to a copy of the Deed of Co-partnership, which I have since obtained, that the Co-partnership does not terminate until the first day of January, 1841.

GEORGE MORGAN.

Feb. 10, 1838

WANTED, a PERSON to act as an Assistant at the Harbour Grace Island Light House.—Application to be made at the Office of this Paper.

POETRY

MASTER SHAKESPEARE'S SONG.

Gaffer Gosling arose on one fine summer's day,
Donned his best Sunday jerkin and bosen of grey,
And with staff in his hand, and hat on his head,
Right out of his threshold he presently sped.
He! toll unto none on what he was in-
teft,
But in truth, 'twas in search of the cuckoo he went;
For of late, let him go any where, far or near,
The note of that ill-omened bird met his ear.

"Cuckoo!—Cuckoo!"
And all the year through,
Gaffer Goslin was mocked by the villain Cuckoo!

He went a few steps, in no mood to re-
joice,
He stopped to take heed, and again heard the voice.
Now this way, now that—now a little way on,
Now close at his elbow, now far away gone.
He looked up to the house-tops, and down to the ground,
But never a trace of a cuckoo he found;
A few folk of the village he met on his way,

And they all smiled upon him and wished him good-day!
"Cuckoo!—Cuckoo!"
"Their, I hear it anew!"
Cried the Gaffer. "I must find this villain cuckoo!"

He hied to his gossip, and him he addressed,
To know where the cuckoo had builded his nest;
Who told him he kept quite unseen and unknown,
And preferred any pretty bird's nest to his own.
There tarried the varlet whilst he had a mind,
Then fled he and left the young cuckoo behind!
And the pretty bird fed it and tended it well
And amongst her own brood oft allowed it to dwell,

"Cuckoo!—Cuckoo!"
"Gog's wounds! he's here too!"
Said the Gaffer, and searched for the villain cuckoo.
Then hither and thither in evrey place
He poked his grey head and his old pipin face;
For still was he certain the bird was close by,
Though wherever he turned was mocked by the cry,
He got in a rage, but his rage was in vain;
For wherever he turned still it mocked him again.

He stamped, and struck the hard ground with his stick,
Crying, "Where dost thou hide thee, thou slanderous chick?"
"Cuckoo!—Cuckoo!"
"Drat thee and thy crew!"
I could wring thy young neck—oh, thou villain cuckoo!"
Through the lane, through wood, o'er the common he hies,
Yet in vain for a sight of a cuckoo he tries;
Although from each tree, every hedgerow and wall.
As plain as could speak still he heard the bird call.
Then come home dull at heart, and as gloomy in thought,
Because that he'd had all his trouble for nought;
But he there met a sight that nigh robbed him of life—
'Twas the cheek by jowl with his pretty young wife!
"Cuckoo!—Cuckoo!"
Gaffer Gosling looked blue.
He had found out the nest of the villain cuckoo.

A truly appalling statement is going the rounds of the American papers; showing that in little more than two years there have been 3300 victims who perished through the explosions and burnings of steam-boats. The number for 1838 already exceeds 1000!

ALL Persons having any Claim on the Estate of ROBERT DOBIE, of Kirkaldy, (North Britain,) but late of Brigus, Surgeon, Deceased, are requested to present the same to the subscriber; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

JULIA DOBIE, Administratrix
Brigus.

PORTUGAL COVE ROAD.

Stage Coaches, 'Victoria,' 'Velocity,' and 'Catch.'

THE Proprietors of these Coaches having made arrangements conducive to the greater comfort and convenience of Passengers by having Luggage-Carts &c. &c. to accompany them, beg leave to inform the Public that they have now commenced running. Starting from the Commercial Hotel for the Cove every Morning at 9 o'clock, and for St. John's immediately after the arrival of the Packets.

TERMS
Passengers 5s.
Luggage over 20lb weight cannot be carried without a reasonable charge.
N.B.—All Letters, Parcels, Luggage, &c. &c. intended for *Conception Bay* to be left at the Commercial Hotel, where Passengers will please apply to secure the Coaches.
St. John's,
May 13, 1838.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Northern District, }
Brigus, to wit. }
COURT OF SESSIONS,
JANUARY 9TH, 1838.

THE Justices in Sessions, have this day, under the Colonial Act 4, Wm. 4th, cap. 9. Sess. 2, intitled "An Act to regulate the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Colony, and to provide for the Surveying of Lumber," appointed Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAM COZENS, of BRIGUS, to be an Assayer of Weights and Measures for the aforesaid Northern District.
ROBERT JOHN PINSENT, J. P.
Chairman of the Court.

I hereby give Public Notice pursuant to the Act abovementioned, that my Office containing the Standard Weights and Measures is situated at my Store in BRIGUS aforesaid, where I shall be in daily attendance.
SAMUEL W. COZENS.
Assayer of Weights and Measures
Brigus,
January 9, 1838.

WE, the undersigned, being appointed by PETER GUIGNETTE, Watchmaker, of Harbor Grace, as his lawful Attornies, to collect and dispose of his Goods and Effects for his own benefit

NOTICE

ALL Persons having WATCHES in possession of the said PETER GUIGNETTE, are hereby Notified, and required to make application for the same to the Subscribers, on or before the last day of this Month, otherwise the same will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION. All Persons indebted to the said PETER GUIGNETTE, are required to pay into our hands, the amount of their Accounts due, otherwise Legal proceedings will be taken against them.

JAMES SHARP,
J. E. CHURCHWELL.
Harbor Grace,
July 19, 1838.

Dr Arnott's Stove

DRIVER and METFORD beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they Manufacture the celebrated Dr. Arnott's Stove. This invention combines the greatest economy, safety and cleanliness, with the most effective operation of any mode of heating yet discovered, and is adapted to places of Public Worship, public establishments, halls, vestibules &c. May be seen in operation at their Stove Grate Manufactory and Iron Works.
Southampton, March 9, 1838.

[Dr. ARNOTT'S STOVE.—We see by advertisement that this useful and economical Stove is now manufactured to any size, by Driver & Metford, this town of the article has been so highly approved of by all who have seen or used it, that it is quite unnecessary for us to say a syllable in its favor.—Hampshire Telegraph, March 12, 1838.]

[From the contiguity of Southampton to Poole, orders from hence may readily be executed for this celebrated Stove.—Ed. STAR.]

Indentures

FOR SALE at this Office.
Harbour Grace.

On Sale

G. P. Jillard

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND,
And just opened a handsome assortment of

PATENT LEVER and other WATCHES
With a great variety of Watch Chains and Ribbons
Gilt, Silver, and Steel Guard Chains
Seals and Keys
Women's Silver Thimbles
Silver Pencil Cases
German Silver Table and Tea Spoons
Gold Wedding Rings
Lady's Ear Rings and Finger Rings
Very Superior Single and Double Bladed Pen Knives
With a variety of other Articles, which he will Sell very Low for CASH.

Harbour Grace,
July 4, 1838.

FOR SALE

By Private Bargain,

An excellent Dwelling House and a quantity of Land attached thereto, situate on the South side of Carbonear, and lately occupied by William Thistle, Junr,
AND,

A large piece of cleared Land, at the Water-side of Musquitto, late the Property of Mr. Dennis Thomey deceased, being one half that extensive Plantation formerly belonging to his Father, the late Mr. Roger Thomey.

For further particulars apply to Thomas Ridley & Co. or to
ALFRED MAYNE,
Their Attorney.
Harbor Grace,
June 6,

BY

MICHAEL HOWLEY

Sealers' Scalping Knives
Men's Great and Pea Coats
Hour, Half-hour and Log Glasses
Blanketings, Serges
Flannels, Yarn Stockings
Gun Locke and Gun Lock Vices
American Coasting Pilots
Nails, from 1½ to 5 inches
Scupper Nails, Pump and Tin Tax
Men's Boots and Shoes
Waist Belts
Canvas Frocks & Trowsers
Iron Pots & Kettles
Hatchets, Shovels
Saws, Claw Hammers, Lanthorns

ALSO, ON HAND,

Rum, Brandy, White Wine
Molasses, Sugar
Green and Black Teas
Coffee, Pepper
Pork, Tobacco, Dip Candles
Leather, &c. &c.

Carbonear,

TO LET

For a Term of Twenty-six Years, or the Interest SOLD,

OF those Extensive WATER-SIDE PREMISES, at Harbor Grace, ately in the occupancy of the Subscriber, admeasuring on the South side of the Street about One Hundred and Sixty-seven Feet front, on which there is erected a WHARF, and STORE 30 by 28 Feet, and the use of a VAT if required, that will contain about 7000 Seals. The situation is in a Central part of the Town, and well adapted for a Coal and Lumber Yard. ALSO, about Forty-three Feet front to LET on BUILDING LEASES, on the North side of the Street, East of Mr. POWER'S House.

As HARBOR GRACE has now all the advantages of ST. JOHN'S, being a FREE PORT, this PROPERTY may be worth the attention of a Capitalist:
For further particulars apply to Mr ANDREW DRYSDALE, Harbor Grace or at St. John's, to

PETER ROGERSON.

St. John's,
Oct. 5, 1837.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbor Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.
Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
Servants & Children 5s.
Single Letters 6d.
Double Do. 1s.
and Packages in proportion
All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept or Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOR GRACE
PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835

Nora Creina

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, inreturning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

TERMS.
Ladies & Gentlemen 7s. 6d.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.
Single Letters 6d.
Double do. 1s.
And Packages in proportion
N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.
Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it will be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR, for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning, and the COVE at 12 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet-Man leaving St. JOHN'S at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS.
After cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single 6d.
Double, Do. 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.
The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c. &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr. Patrick, Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr. John Cruet's.
Carbonear,
June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

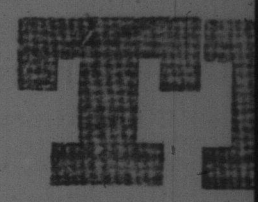
A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on East by the House of the late captain STABB, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1838.

Blanks

Of Various kinds For Sale at the Office of this Paper.



Vol. IV.

HARBOR GRACE

THE

ON THE

RELIGIOUS

A series of establishment tional church only adequate moral and Ch a people," w. Chalmers a Handover-squ del and respect Chalmers a His arrange judicious, his his style hold discourse he subject at c with the pow illustrations a tural, and he in some caus told with gre which it was pletely in fav his first lectu ing defence ment in oppo system, now by the Dis and those wh at all:—

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